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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO	
10/652,488	09/02/2003	Tetsu Sato	1640.1020	2310	
21171 75	590 03/15/2005		EXAMINER		
STAAS & HALSEY LLP			BLACKMAN, ANTHONY J		
SUITE 700 1201 NEW YORK AVENUE, N.W.			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
WASHINGTON, DC 20005			2676		
			DATE MAILED: 03/15/2005		

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

		Application	on No.	Applicant(s)					
Office Action Summary		10/652,48	38	SATO, TETSU					
		Examiner		Art Unit					
			/ J BLACKMAN	2676					
Period fo	The MAILING DATE of this communicati or Reply	on appears on the	cover sheet with the c	correspondence ac	idress				
THE - Exte after - If the - If NC - Failu Any	ORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICAT nsions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communicate period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) day period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory are to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, be reply received by the Office later than three months after the patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	FION. CFR 1.136(a). In no evo tion. s, a reply within the state period will apply and wi y statute, cause the app	ent, however, may a reply be tin story minimum of thirty (30) day Il expire SIX (6) MONTHS from ication to become ABANDONE	nely filed s will be considered time the mailing date of this of (35 U.S.C. § 133).					
Status									
1)⊠	Responsive to communication(s) filed or	n <u>02 September 2</u>	<u>:003</u> .						
2a) <u></u> □	This action is FINAL . 2b)	2b)⊠ This action is non-final.							
3)	Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is								
	closed in accordance with the practice under Ex parte Quayle, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.								
Disposit	ion of Claims								
5) <u></u> 6)⊠	Claim(s) 1-4 is/are pending in the applicated 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are we claim(s) is/are allowed. Claim(s) 1-4 is/are rejected. Claim(s) is/are objected to. Claim(s) are subject to restriction	ithdrawn from co.							
Applicati	ion Papers								
9)	The specification is objected to by the Ex	aminer.							
10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.									
	Applicant may not request that any objection	to the drawing(s) b	e held in abeyance. See	e 37 CFR 1.85(a).					
11)□	Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the The oath or declaration is objected to by								
Priority ι	ınder 35 U.S.C. § 119								
a)(Acknowledgment is made of a claim for for All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority documents of the priority documents. Copies of the certified copies of the application from the International Election for the attached detailed Office action for the acti	uments have bee uments have bee e priority docume Bureau (PCT Rule	n received. n received in Applicati ents have been receive e 17.2(a)).	on No ed in this National	Stage				
Attachmen	t(s)								
1) 🛛 Notic	e of References Cited (PTO-892)		4) Interview Summary						
3) 🔲 Inforr	e of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-9 nation Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/ r No(s)/Mail Date	•	Paper No(s)/Mail Da 5) Notice of Informal P 6) Other:		O-152)				

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DETAILED ACTION

Response To Interview Summary

1. A new start date has been requested by applicant (see Interview Summary) due to discrepancies between the main reference of the Office Action, KAUFMAN, US Patent No. 5,442,733 and US Patent No. 5,442,773. The KAUFMAN patent was not listed on the PTO-Form 892 and the US Patent 5,442,773 was mistakenly entered on the PTO-Form 892. Accordingly, the mistake was confusing to applicant. So, applicant has requested a new start date.

Claim Objections

2. Claim 4 is objected to because of the following informalities: "claim" and "3" should be separated on line 1 of claim 4. Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

- 3. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:
 The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.
- 4. Claim 1 (and claims 2-4) recite the following underlined terms lacking antecedent basis limitation "fixing the location" in line 3 of claim 1;

"acquiring the information" in line 5;

"of the color" in line 5;

"where the light rays in line 5;

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"cross the surface" in line 5; and surface of the in line 5. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

5. Claim 2 recites "forming the Hamilton's" in line 3 of claim 2;

"applying the fast" in line 3;

"applying the symplectic" in line 5.

6. Claim 3 recites "practicing the symplectic" in line 3 of claim 3;

"acquiring the information" in line 4;

"of the color" in line 4;

"where the light" in line 4;

"rays cross the; in line 4;

"of the objects" in line 5;

7. Claim 4 recites "forming the Hamilton's" in line 3 of claim 4;

"applying the fast" in line 4.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 8. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
 - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 9. Claims 1 and 3 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over KAUFMAN et al, US Patent No. 5,442,733 in view of GLASSNER, US Patent No. 5,305,430.
- 10. As per claim 1, examiner interprets KAUFMAN et al to suggest

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source variations.

the method of rendering using symplectic ray tracing/(volumetric ray tracing – column 15, lines 37-68, particularly note lines 40-42 for a fast discrete ray traversal), the method comprising the steps of:

practicing the symplectic ray tracing/ volumetric ray tracing – column 15, lines 37-68, particularly note lines 40-42 for a fast discrete ray traversal);

acquiring the information of the color where the light rays cross the surface of the objects (column 8, lines 38-58 disclose precomputed means storing the voxel attributes, such as color (column 8, lines 40-42)); and

rendering the objects according to the information of the color acquired (and the rendering means of column 8, lines 38-58, in addition to the actual rendering-column 12, line 55-column 13, line 10), however, KAUFMAN et al does not expressly teach fixing the location of observation, fixing view screen of observation. GLASSNER suggest the recited claim language as claimed (figures 1, and figures 7-10, column 7, lines 31-36, column 8, lines 7-17 and lines 20-37). It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to utilize the means for viewing the scene and objects, light sources and ray paths (column 7, lines 32-36) for a ray tracing algorithm (column 4, lines 10-15) of GLASSNER to modify the , including; (see column 3, line 64-column 4, line 9 -

An improved method of sampling scene information of image synthesis should provide techniques for thoroughly sampling image characteristics in a practical amount of computational time. The method should account for object-specific distributions of reflectance and transmission and for light-

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In addition, the method should ensure that a full distribution of image information appropriate for each object can be sampled, without undue waste. The practical and efficient creation of accurate synthetic images from a wider, more realistic range of object and lighting characteristics provided by such a method would satisfy a long felt need within the computer image synthesis community.).

- 11. As per claim 3, claims 1 and 3 are substantially similar except that Claim 1 is a method and claim 3 is an apparatus.
- 12. Claims 2 and 4 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over KAUFMAN et al, US Patent No. 5,442,733 in view of GLASSNER, US Patent No. 5,305,430 for claims 1 and 3 and further in view of CHEN et al, US Patent No. 5,588,098 for claims 2 and 4.
- 13. As per claim 2, KAUFMAN et al as modified meet limitations of claim 1, including, wherein the step of practicing the symplectic ray tracing /(volumetric ray tracing figure 14-shows the 3d voxel based computer graphic workstation column 4, lines 62-65 and figure 15, the 3d discrete ray tracing processor and column 15, lines 54-55) includes the following feature not explicitly taught by KAUFMAN et al, forming the Hamilton's canonical equation by applying the fast automatic differentiation techniques; CHEN et al suggest forming the Hamilton's canonical equation by applying the fast automatic differentiation techniques (for at least a bounding region, see the canonical means associated with "Essential Ray Tracing Algorithms" column 11, lines 40-62); and practicing symplectic integration by applying the symplectic Euler method/

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box (see column 19, lines 25-34).

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rotational and translation means to the formed Hamilton's canonical equation (for at least a bounding region, see the canonical means followed by the scaling, rotation and translation means (column 11, line s 53-56as it is associated with "Essential Ray Tracing Algorithms" column 11, lines 40-62). It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to "perform a manipulation (column 11, lines 43-44)" to a bounding box with the ray (column 11, lines 42-46 and figure 5, element 507) to utilize the bounding region means to manipulate an object the ray tracing means for "concatenation of a scaling, a rotation and a translation transformation of CHEN et al to further modify the means of generating realistic images for KAUFMAN et al because the addition of the bounding region and bounding box means of CHEN et al to KAUFMAN et al as modified provides object manipulation within the bounding region and bounding

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14. As per claim 4, claims 2 and 4 are substantially similar except that Claim 2 is a method claim and claim 4 is an apparatus.

Conclusion

14. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. ROBOTHAM et al, US Patent No. 6,160,907 disclose rendering and ray tracing for media content (see figure 7).

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Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to ANTHONY J BLACKMAN whose telephone number is 703-305-0833. The examiner can normally be reached on FLEX SCHEDULE.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, MATTHEW BELLA can be reached on 703-308-6829. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

ANTHONY J BLACKMAN

Examiner Art Unit 2676

MATTHEW C. BELLA SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2600

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